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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +8°C. Minimum -5°C.
Sun sets today at 4.45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 240

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1964. (QAU 26, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Assembly Continues Debate

Albania Tells UN India Plans Massive War Against China; India Refutes Charges

UNITED NATIONS, New York, December 17, (Reuter).—**BEHA** Shtylla, Foreign Minister of Albania, charged in the General Assembly yesterday that India was "actively engaging" in the preparation of war against China.

Shtylla, during a strong plea for the admission of China to the United Nations, said: "It is a well known fact that India, with the help of certain great powers, is actively engaged in the preparation of war against the People's Republic of China, and continues to occupy part of the Chinese national territory."

The Foreign Minister said that in October, 1962, it was not China but India that was "guilty of massive and premeditated aggression."

He said that China had worked tirelessly before the 1962 border confrontation to settle the Sino-Indian dispute, but "it was the Indian government that opposed it."

"We would like to express the hope that finally the government of India will give a positive response to the good will so often demonstrated by the government of the People's Republic of China, and that together they will be able to reach a negotiated agreement on their frontier problem in the interest of the two great Asian countries and of world peace," he added.

Sardar Swaran Singh, the Indian Foreign Minister, later described Albania's charges as "nothing short of amusing."

He said at a press luncheon that the border confrontation in 1962 had been "a flagrant action of China," and that in reality China now occupied 14,500 square miles of Indian territory.

"It is amusing that any nation should have the guts to say that India is occupying any Chinese territory," the Indian Foreign Minister said of the Albanian charges.

Also later in the Assembly India completely repudiated charges made by Albania. Singh said that the charges against India were "utterly baseless."

Singh said that Shtylla "made an effort to brush aside the facts of the People's Republic of China's aggression of India."

"The whole world, with a few exceptions, is well aware that the People's Republic of China invaded India and occupied sections of its territory."

"India fully refuted the baseless claims on our territory made by the People's Republic of China," Singh said.

Singh said that Albania, "as a close ally of China, had no option but to accept China's version of the confrontation as gospel truth."

Rebutting Singh's reply, Shtylla stated that although Albania was a close friend of China, it "is a sovereign and independent country following an independent policy."

Habib Bourguiba, Jr. Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the General Assembly that economic sanctions were the only answer to South Africa's racial policies.

Diplomatic approaches were no longer any use, Bourguiba said.

In the past year, South Africa stepped up "police repression of the blacks and against all form of internal opposition to racist laws."

Another problem which seemed to preclude a peaceful settlement, Bourguiba said, was the

Palestine-Arab question

Bourguiba, son of the Tunisian President, said: "The Arab people of Palestine, victims of injustice and aggression, expelled from the land of their ancestors, remain miserably dispersed. The Zionist invader has turned these people into refugees who live off the help of this organisation (the U.N.) and the hospitality of neighbouring Arab countries."

Such an abnormal situation could not continue. "The Arab people do not intend to give up their undeniable rights to the land of their ancestors, nor will they continue to pay for the crimes of others."

"They are at the end of their patience and if the United Nations despairs there will be no other alternative but for them to resort to force," Bourguiba said.

According to AP, Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait called for a quick solution to the peace-keeping payments crisis.

He termed the problem of Palestine "human and political tragedy which has rarely been equalled in history."

Afghan Astronomer Predicts Lunar Eclipse Saturday

KABUL, Dec. 17.—Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahary, the well-known Afghan astronomer, has predicted a lunar eclipse at 5.30 a.m. Afghan Standard Time on Saturday December 19th.

The eclipse, according to the announcement will cover 50 per cent of the lunar surface and the moon will set in a state of eclipse at 6.50 a.m. Kandahary has added that the eclipse will be complete in the western Afghan provinces of Farah and Herat and will also be visible in the Middle East and Europe, but it will occur during daylight in the Far East and the United States.

The total time of the eclipse will be 3 and a quarter hours, but in Afghanistan it will be seen for only one hour and 40 minutes and the remaining time will coincide with daylight.

Yakoubi Says Afghanistan Maps Ready In Two Years

KABUL, December 17.—**THE** work of mapping and describing different areas in Afghanistan will be completed within the next two years and the maps will be ready for the use of the interested departments and agencies.

Engineer Yakoubi, the Deputy Chief of the Department of Cartography said yesterday that the

London Visit By Kosygin In Spring To Culminate Series Of Summit Meetings

LONDON, December 17, (Reuter).—**PRIME** Minister Harold Wilson yesterday announced a new year series of summit meetings with Eastern leaders climaxed by a visit to London of Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin.

Two months after gaining power in Britain, the 48-year-old leader of Britain's Labour government briefly outlined in parliament his plan to go to the top for discussions with his NATO allies and then grapple with East-West problems, across the table with the Soviet leader.

Authoritative sources here said the Anglo-Soviet summit in London was likely to take place in the spring after the previously announced visit here of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in March.

Wilson informed the House of Commons of the Kosygin visit a few hours after the Soviet Am-

bassador here, Aleksander Soldatov, had called on him to deliver Moscow's acceptance of his invitation to London.

The first round of his summit talks had already taken place in Washington with President Johnson, Wilson told parliament.

"The next step will be discussions with our partners in NATO. I have accepted invitations to visit Bonn early in the new year and soon afterwards to go to Paris and Rome," he added.

Wilson will begin his top-level talks in Bonn on January 22 when he meets West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. He is expected to go on to Berlin on the following day and return to London on January 24.

His next meeting is expected to be with President de Gaulle in Paris after which he will go on to Rome for discussions with Italy's Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Government sources said Wilson was then planning to fly to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly—the timing would depend on the stage the Assembly had reached.

During that visit the Prime Minister would see President Johnson either in Washington or in Texas for the second round of Anglo-American discussions.

The sources said that only after these series of meetings had been concluded would Wilson meet the Soviet leader.

Discussions on the exact date for Kosygin's trip to London were understood to be still under discussion.

A Washington despatch said, Wilson, is understood to have discussed his plans for a summit meeting with Kosygin, during his talks in US capital last week.

There was no immediate official comment on Wilson's announcement that the Soviet leader would visit London, but warm US support for the meeting was believed assured.

The British initiative was known to be in line with President Johnson's determination to keep open all channels of communication with the new Soviet leaders.

Observers commented that the British-Soviet summit might be a prelude to a later meeting between the Soviet leaders and President Johnson.

Ariana President Signs Protocol With USSR

KABUL, Dec. 17.—Mr. Gulbahar, President of Ariana Afghan Airlines returned home yesterday after signing a protocol regulating flights by Ariana Airline planes to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gulbahar said in an interview at the airport that under the terms of the protocol, the Soviet Aeroflot had undertaken to provide landing facilities and ground services for Ariana flights in the Soviet Union. The commercial aspect of these flights were also discussed and agreement was reached by the Ariana Afghan and Soviet airlines, he stated.

He added that during his stay, he had met with the Soviet Minister of Civil Aviation and visited certain international airfields and training centres for Aeroflot technical personnel.

HRH Shah Wali Decorates New Officers



KABUL, December 17.—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi gave away medals and prizes to the graduates of the Military Academy in a ceremony held in auditorium of the Academy yesterday afternoon.

His Royal Highness, while making the awards, congratulated the graduates on their success.

Present at the function also were Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers, Generals of the Army and high-ranking officials together with their wives.

Before the ceremony, Lt. General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff in a brief speech described the history of Balahissar and the importance of the Military Academy and praised the successes achieved by the Royal Afghan armed forces under His Majesty the King's guidance and the government.

He then requested His Royal Highness to give away the medals and prizes. The ceremony ended after a music concert given by the orchestra of the Academy and a film show.

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 17, 1964

Better Communication
The Deputy Minister of Com-
munications has explained the
plans of his ministry for the
extension of telephone service
in Kabul and also throughout
the provinces.

In the first and second five
year development plans, the
government gave a high priority
to the development of com-
munications in which telephone
communications received due
emphasis. But it is a fact that
we have a long way to go be-
fore a satisfactory system of
telecommunication is estab-
lished in the country. To do
this, in addition to having suf-
ficient financial resources, we
need expert advice and plan-
ning.

How can we best use the
facilities already installed, in
the country is one of the main
problems, for example, with
which we are faced right now.
Quite often the charge is made
that the present Kabul tele-
phone exchange system was not
properly installed. The system
often does not work properly
especially at times when the
weather is bad.

This should not be so. We
have to spend the hard-earned
money and currency from fore-
ign loans and grants in the best
possible way. This is perhaps
the case not only with our tele-
phone communications, for we
must also admit that we have
yet to improve management in
many other fields of our eco-
nomic development. But tele-
phone communication is an ex-
ample to illustrate the point.

In the next two or three
years, Kabul is going to have
several thousand more tele-
phone lines. We hope our au-
thorities will make a special effort
not to make the same errors
which were made in installing
and extending the first auto-
matic exchange system. What
we have in mind is that no wet
weather should cause a panic
in the central office of the tele-
phone exchange system. Now
bad weather means hundreds of
reports of telephones being out
of order. From the technical
point of view perhaps it is not
proper for us to point out the

Personality In The News:

A NOBLE LEADER

To many people Khan Abdul
Ghaffar Khan, the great Pakhtu-
nistani leader, is merely a politi-
cian. But those who have an in-
imate knowledge of his life have
different ideas about the great
Khan. As a matter of fact he is
not only a political genius, he is
also a noble personality with a
true spiritual background.

He has been a staunch believer
in the creed of non-violence since
the days he took an active part
in the freedom movement of the
sub-continent of India.

With his growing years he has
turned more and more towards
the philosophy of love for all
mankind. His religious concepts
are also universal. He is of the
opinion that Truth and Goodness
lie everywhere. With these
thoughts in his mind he is the
friend of all.

He does not make any discrimi-
nation between the people of
his own race and those of other
races.

Throughout his life he has stood
firmly like a rock on the theory
that it is exploitation in all its
forms and colours which has to
be eliminated. He has worked
incessantly for this ideal even
though the odds against him have
always been great. He is the
apostle of peace and a man of
action. He does not like the in-
tellectual who cannot put his in-
tellect at the service of his peo-
ple.

As a man, he is superbly simple
in tastes and habits. He does not
like formalities and would like

to shun them. His mode of living
is more or less like an ascetic.
The common folk—the peasant
and the labourer—are his love.
He is the embodiment of the
aspirations of the seven million
people of Pakhtunistan. He is the
core of the Pakhtunistan Move-
ment. He is the veteran leader of
the Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants
of God) Party.

His struggle for the indepen-
dence of Pakhtunistan is not based
on any narrow or negative
ideology. He is convinced that
freedom is the birthright of all
individuals on personal and col-
lective levels, and that all peoples
of the world have a right to self-
determination.

According to him the world
shall become a happy home for all
once it is redistributed on natural
lines and on the basis of equality
and justice. The people of Pakhtu-
nistan have throughout their
history given great sacrifices for
the cause of freedom. They have
the highest mark in the field of
chivalry and generosity. The
great Khan is the advocate of
peace-people. According to him it
is the moral duty of all concerned
to accede to their legitimate
rights.

The great Khan is of the op-
inion that a free and strong Pakhtu-
nistan is in the best interest of
all the nations of the world in
general and its neighbours in par-
ticular.

A free and contented Pakhtu-
nistan can contribute a lot to the
peace of the world, whereas a

Pakhtunistan, under an alien rule,
could be a source of increased un-
rest in the region in which it is
situated. The great Khan would
like to see the future of his peo-
ple determined according to their
own wishes, and that nothing is
thrust upon them from above.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is
indeed a noble personality. His
principles are principles of selfless
service, love, peace, and freedom.
His kind approach towards all the
problems of life indicates the pu-
rity of his heart.

Has the Khan failed in his mis-
sion? The answer is a definite NO.
The seeds sown by him in the field
of freedom have taken root now.
These roots are getting stronger
day by day.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
dwells in the hearts of all lovers
of freedom. Even his opponents
shall realize one day the folly of
their thoughts. Let our thoughts
take a positive form. Let us try to
understand the life aims of this
great man who does not want any-
thing for himself. All he wants is
for those who are repressed, sub-
jugated and exploited.

A full portrait of this great leader
is yet to be drawn and made
known to the world. Truth shall
prevail one day, and all the misun-
derstandings regarding his move-
ment shall certainly vanish. The
pious ideas of the noble Khan are
destined to conquer the hearts of
those who oppose him today.

He needs no weapons. His wea-
pons are wielded in love. Love is
sustained from the Heavens;
where weapons fail, love succeeds.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Islah, in its editor-
ial, commented on the latest an-
nouncement by the Ministry of
Commerce allowing traders to im-
port some hitherto forbidden tex-
tile items. The laying of import
restrictions, it said, is one of the
best methods of encouraging local
industries.

Without such restrictions it
would be difficult for home manu-
factured goods, which are bound
to be inferior at the early stages
as regards quality and design, to
compete with imported goods.

However, it said such restric-
tions should be imposed after care-
ful study of the problems involv-
ed. Somehow or other it should be
assessed whether local industry is
able to cope with the minimum
requirements of the country. It
is no good banning the import of
for example, winter clothing, if
local industries cannot possibly
produce enough to meet the needs
of the people.

The paper considered the pro-
hibition on importing certain tex-
tiles which was announced some
time ago as a careless step taken
by the Ministry of Commerce. This
is proved by the fact that only a
short while after the first announce-
ment the decision has been re-
versed and now traders can im-
port certain essential items.

However this careless decision
has caused inconveniences for the
public and the traders. Planners,
for instance, is one of the items
on the list. This is a material
which is used during the winter
for pajamas and shirts etc. If the
traders order this item now they
won't be able to receive their or-
ders before next summer and if
not the public will suffer during
the winter.

The editorial in conclusion asked
the Ministry of Commerce to an-
swer certain questions raised by
the traders in this connection, and
hoped that in the future deeper
studies will be made prior to tak-
ing similar decisions.

Yesterday's Anis carried an ar-
ticle by Abdul Rajim Ghafoori on
methods of stabilising prices of
home-produced goods. After men-
tioning that the main items sub-
ject to price fluctuations are food
stuffs, the article, pointed out that
the situation could be remedied
to a certain extent by importing
some of the essential items from
countries with which Afghanistan
has barter agreements. Other
measures proposed include:

—Prices of goods offered by go-
vernmental and cooperative agen-
cies including prices of plots for
building houses should be reconsi-
dered for the benefit of the pub-
lic.

The essential items such as
flour, coal etc. stored by the mu-
nicipal corporation, the central
Silo etc. should be distributed
among the people at the right
time. In the past, for instance the
corporation's coal stores were not
opened to the public until the
winter was over.

—Every effort should be made
to facilitate easier and just dis-
tribution methods.

—Wholesalers in the food busi-
ness should be checked against
raising prices whenever they feel
it and by any amount they fancy.

—Shopkeepers dealing in essen-
tial food items should be subject
to less severe income tax.

One of the letters published in
the paper suggested to the Minis-
try of Education that textbooks
in the primary schools should be
given to the students not at the
beginning of the academic year
but, before the students go on their
long vacation. This is useful, said
the letter, because they can make
advanced preparation during the
winter months and will be fami-
liar with the lectures that will
follow during the coming year.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band

II English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band

Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band

III English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band

Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band

Arabic Programme:
25 m band

German Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band

French Programme:
11.00-12.00 midnight 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band

Air Services

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1305
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1500

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0745
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1100
Kabul-Khost
Departure-1230
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1500

T M A

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1230

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1130
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20407-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 23272
24275
O'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Import 22319

Pharmacies

Iqbal Phone No. 22743
Algha Phone No. 22719
Mortaza Phone No. 20569
Inayat Phone No. 23908
Aziz Phone No. 24131
Faryabi Phone No. 20887
Shari-Now Phone No. 20079

SATURDAY

Bu-Ali Phone No. 23875
Stor Phone No. 20496
Asri Phone No. 24231
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Shari-Now Phone No. 20079

Khushal, Soldier-Poet Of Seventeenth Century, Called 'Father Of Pakhtu' Historian

Khushal Khan Khattak may
safely be called the true represen-
tative of the Afghan spirit.
Though nearly three hundred
years have passed since this sol-
dier-poet, the Father of Pakhtu,
sang his songs, yet his stirring
verses, fiery speeches and noble
examples still inspire his country-
men.

Khushal was born in June, 1613,
at a village called Seral, not far
from Peshawar. His father, Sha-
baz Khan, was a noble of the
Khattak tribe. Little is known of
Khushal's early life and boyhood.
At that time the Mughals were at
the zenith of their power and
were holding a part of Afghanis-
tan. But in their bid to extend
their frontiers and influence in
this part of the country, they
met stiff resistance at the hands
of this freedom-loving people.

Khushal, who had been elected
chief of his tribe after the death
of his father, was always in the
fore-front of this struggle, fight
which he boldly continued until
his death in 1661.

It was Shah Jahan, the Mughal
Emperor who in 1641 appointed
Khushal as Chief of the Khattak
and the guardian of the King's
highway, linking Delhi with Ka-
bul. Later on Khushal Khan was
invited to Delhi, where he was
treated with every mark of re-
spect and consideration both by
the Emperor and by his courtiers.
There at the Mughal court, the
soldier-poet became attached to
Amanat Khan and Arsalan Khan,
two of the distinguished nobles,
and in their train took active part
in various campaigns in Kangra,
Balkh and Badakhshan, where by
his valour he won considerable
fame.

When Aurangzeb came to power,
he reversed the temporising po-
licy of his father in relation to
the Afghan border tribes, and
thus made a bitter enemy of Khu-
shal Khan Khattak. In 1661, Ma-
habat Khan, the governor of the
province, was transferred to the
Deccan and replaced by Sayed
Amin.

Three years later, Khushal Khan
was summoned to Peshawar by
the newly-appointed governor and
dispatched in chains, under a
strong escort to Delhi, from where
he was sent to spend over two
years in the Gwalior fortress as
a state prisoner. Even after his
release he remained under house-
arrest, and was not permitted to
return to his motherland.

A few years later, when Maha-
bat Khan arrived in the north
once more Khushal was set at
liberty and allowed to return to
his homeland. In 1670, Mahabat
Khan once again retired and was
replaced by Amin Khan, son of
Mir Jumla, a diamond merchant
of the Deccan. Being arrogant
and dissolute the new governor
made up his mind to crush the
free spirit of the Afghans and
free spirit of the national movement
by force of arms. It was not long
before he repented his rash action.

In 1672, the Afridis rose under
their leader, Akmal Khan, a born
general, who crowned himself
king, struck coins in his name and
proclaimed a religious war against
the Mughals. He invited all the
Afghan tribes to his standard and
inspired them to join the national
movement and take part in the
war of liberation. Thousands
came to his help from all parts of
the country. Closing the Khyber,
they attacked the Mughal
garrison at Ali Masjid.

Amin, the Mughal governor of
Kabul, went out with all the
forces at his command to rescue the
besieged. After a whole day's
fighting, the imperial forces were
routed with immense slaughter,
everything being lost, troop and
treasures amounting to 20,000,000
rupees, elephants and families, in-

BY PROF. MOHAMMAD ALI
PART II

cluding Amin's own wife and
daughters and those of the nobles
serving under him.

Amin himself escaped and
reached Peshawar, by a secret

route over the shoulder of the
Tahtana mountain. Later, some
of the captives were ransomed, but
the governor's wife, for obvious
reasons, refused to return and
became a recluse.

Italian Parliament Fails To Choose President

ROME, Dec. 17. (Reuter).—Ita-
ly's two houses of parliament to-
night failed in their second at-
tempt to elect a new President of
the Republic.

Votes for the official Christian
Democrat candidate, Professor
Giovanni Leone, slid from 319
to 304.

Fly By Aeroflot. Fly 'Ilushin' 18
Now Operating Weekly Two Flights:

1. Moscow - Tashkent - Kabul - Tashkent - Moscow.

(SU - 016; SU - 020)

2. Moscow - Tashkent - Kabul - Karachi - Kabul - Tashkent -

Moscow - (SU - 057; SU - 058)

SU-019 Arriving Kabul 9.55) Every Wednesday
SU-020 Leaving Kabul for Tashkent and Moscow 12.10)

SU-057 Arriving Kabul 9.55) Every Sunday
Leaving Kabul for Karachi 11.25)

SU-058 Arriving Kabul from Karachi 11.45) Every Monday
Leaving Kabul for Tashkent and Moscow 13.10)

Note. Kabul times shown.
From Moscow convenient connections available to all major European
cities by Aeroflot jets.

Passenger Fare in Afghanis from Kabul to:

City	Class	One Way	Round trip	Exc. Bag. per kg.
Moscow	F	10.487	19.930	88
	T	8.736	16.602	
Tashkent	F	3.427	6.517	29
	T	2.856	5.428	
Amsterdam	F	19.303	36.675	176
	T	14.293	27.158	
Berlin	T	14.194	26.970	142
	F	15.824	30.066	
Warsaw	T	12.846	24.409	129
	F	20.395	39.690	
London	T	14.547	27.641	191
	F	19.736	37.501	
Paris	T	14.293	27.158	180
	F	17.842	33.900	
Prague	T	14.293	27.158	144
	F	11.786	22.397	
Sofia	T	19.427	36.914	177
	F	14.293	27.158	
Vienna	T	16.870	32.054	152
	F	14.054	26.706	
Bukhara (Via Samarkand)	T	3.406	6.528	34
	F			

Telephones: Representation 22300
Passenger Office 24731
Flight Office 22372

Representative Of Aeroflot in Kabul Marenin N.S.

Soviets Request Congolese To Close Embassy In Moscow

MOSCOW, December 17, (Reuter).—THE USSR has ordered the Congo (Leopoldville) to close its Embassy in Moscow because of "inadmissible activities," it was announced yesterday.

UAR Counsellor Presents Books To Theological Schools

KABUL, Dec. 17.—Mr. Abdul Fahmy Mohammad, Counsellor of the UAR Cultural Centre in Kabul yesterday presented on behalf of the UAR Ministry of Foreign Cultural Relations a number of books in Arabic, written by prominent UAR scholars and writers, to the Directorate of Theological Schools in the Department of Vocational Education. The volumes include books on Islamic and social sciences.

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But Miset Gaston Ngambani, the Charge d'Affaires, said Soviet officials had told him the action did not mean a break or suspension of diplomatic relations.

They set no time limit but Ngambani said he planned to leave within a week.

The Soviet Union also indicated yesterday that it had stopped supporting the Leopoldville-based Angolan nationalist movement headed by Holden Roberto because he had allowed some of his followers to be used by the Congo Prime Minister, Moise Tshombe, against "Congolese patriots".

Pravda accused Roberto of a "direct betrayal of the cause of the national liberation movement" and indicated that Soviet support was now being given to the rival popular movement for the liberation of Angola headed by Agostino Neto.

A Soviet statement on the Congo Embassy closure, broadcast by Moscow radio, said Ngambani's "unfriendly" activity had become more noticeable since Tshombe became Prime Minister.

It went on to accuse Tshombe of intensifying a "campaign of hostility and calumny" against the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

Ngambani was told of the closure order when he was called to the Soviet foreign Ministry yesterday.

Committee Discusses Expansion Of Pakhtu

KABUL, Dec. 17.—The Educational Committee of the Pakhtu Commission met under Mr. Rish-teen yesterday morning. Discussions at the meeting included such subjects as school textbooks in Pakhtu and Dari languages, Pakhtu textbooks in other subjects and courses for teaching Pakhtu language. The Committee decided that the members should prepare and present their views at the next meeting. The meeting ended at two in the afternoon.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 17.—Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Hamid, Geologist, who had gone to the Federal Republic of Germany to obtain a college degree in geology, returned home on Tuesday after successfully completing his studies. He was granted a scholarship by the government of the Federal Republic.

KABUL, Dec. 17.—Dr. Malan, Representative of the World Health Organisation in Kabul together with the WHO officials now on a visit to Kabul met Mr. Abdul Samad Bakhshi, the Chief of the Department of Rural Development yesterday morning to discuss ways and means of expanding health and environmental hygiene programmes.

KABUL, Dec. 17.—Engineer Badruddin Sharafi, Chief of the Chemical Fertilizer of Gas Plants in Mazari-Sharif, who had gone to Tehran to attend the Seminar on Natural Gases, returned home on Tuesday.

The Seminar began on Dec. 1 and lasted 15 days; it was the first seminar held about the natural gases. The Seminar was attended by members of ECAFE, including Afghanistan and certain other Asian, European and Latin American countries and members of the European Commission.

The subjects discussed at the Seminar included matters relating to natural gases, their exploitation and distribution and various ways of applying them in industries. Engineer Sharafi also visited oilfields in southern Iran.

Director Records Trade Going Through Oxus Port

KABUL, Dec. 17.—Transit and barter goods amounting to 24,435 tons of cotton, wool, rapeseed, linseed, raisins, goat and sheep skins belonging to merchants were forwarded by the Afghan Transit and Forwarding Agency from Tashguzar and Sherkhan ports on the Oxus until December this year.

The Director of the Agency's branch office in Mazari-Sharif while disclosing these figures told a Bakhtar correspondent that imports through the ports during the period consisted of 2,132 tons of machinery, machine-parts, piece goods, goloshes, tea, and kerosene oil.

Taiwan Intelligence Agent Defects To Mainland

PEKING, Dec. 17, (Reuter).—One of Chiang Kai-Shek's top intelligence agents has deserted and crossed to the mainland, the New China News Agency reported yesterday from Canton.

The agency named him as former Major General Cheng Yi-Ming, Chief of the Macao intelligence section of the Taiwan Defence Ministry.

Cheng Yi-Ming was in charge of sabotage activities directed against the Chinese mainland from Macao, the agency stated. He left Macao on Sunday and arrived in Canton the same day.

Saigon Buddhists' Letter Propaganda, Says U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, (Reuter).—The State Department yesterday rejected an open letter from South Vietnam's Buddhist leaders to President Johnson, calling it a "propaganda device".

Reports from Saigon said the letter claimed that the present South Vietnamese government was using the same methods as the former Ngo Dinh Diem regime and was creating a situation of "permanent unrest".

The State Department spokesman told a press conference he had a comment to make on the substance of the letter.

"I understand this was a so-called open letter, which is a propaganda device and not an appropriate means of communicating with the President of the United States," he added.

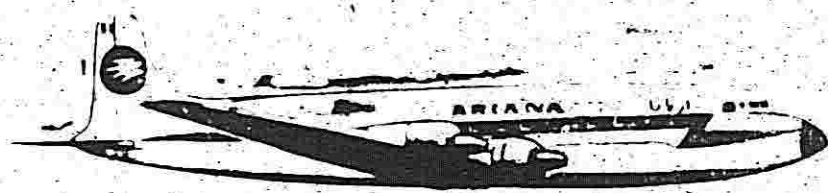
Pakistan Closes Peshawar Schools, Arrests Students

KABUL, Dec. 16.—Two hundred Pakhtunistani students have been taken into custody in Peshawar and colleges and educational institutions for Pakhtunistani students, at Peshawar, Merdan, Kohat and other points in Central Pakhtunistan have been closed down by the government of Pakistan.

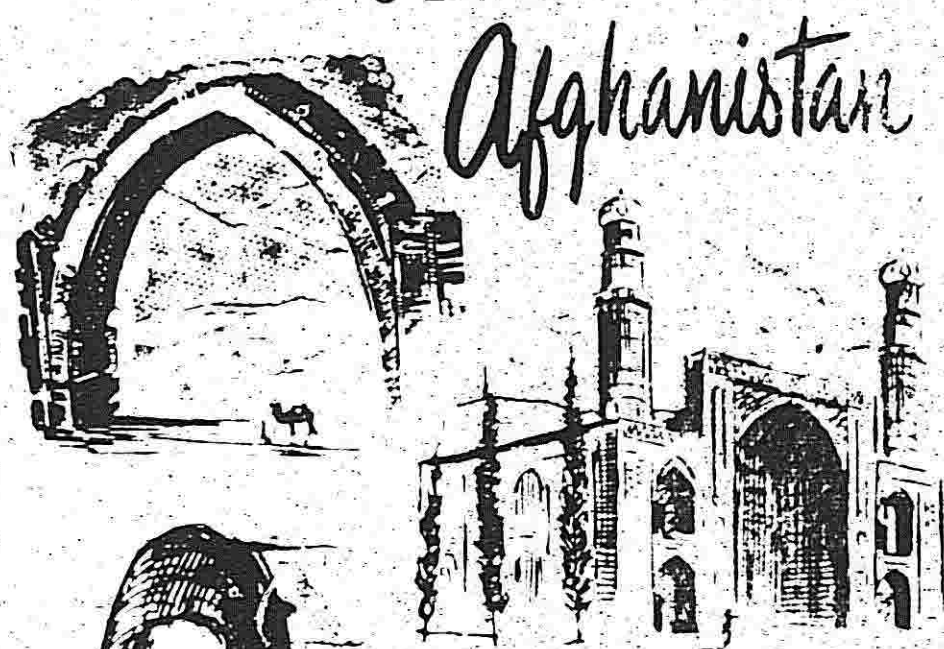
The report from Peshawar says that in a violent clash between Pakhtunistani students of Peshawar University and the Pakistani police a number of persons on both sides were injured and 200 Pakhtunistani students were arrested and imprisoned by the Pakistani authorities.

The report adds that the clash occurred when the Pakhtunistani students tried to demand their national right to hold public meetings and the government of Pakistan, under the provisions of Section 144 of the PPC, imposed in Central Pakhtunistan, endeavoured to stop them from doing so.

Mr. Mohammad Afzal Bangush, General Secretary of the National Aawami Party in a statement has strongly protested against the government's action, which he has described as another violation of the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.



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